### Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-Concert. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2—"Martha."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BILLY BIRCH'S OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Minstrels.

CASINO—2 and 8—"The Beggar Student."
CHICKERING HALL—8—Lecture.
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—"Dollars and Sense."
GRAND OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"The White Slave."
METROPOLITAN OFERA HOUSE—2—"Lohengrin."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"The Rajah."
MADISON CLUB THEATRE—2.
MADISON GRANDEN—2 and 8—"Excelsior."
NEMO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"Excelsior."
NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Stranglers Paris."

Paris."

BTAR THEATRE—8—"The Merchant of Venice."

STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"In the Ranks."

THEATRE COMQUE—8—"Cordelia's Aspirations."

THALLA THEATRE—2 "Nacherin".—9—"Battelstudent."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Cricket on the Hearth."

Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2 and 8—" Moths."
DAVENCE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Irish Aristocracy."
TH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Lleutenant Helene
of the Guards."

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

# FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It was reported vesterday that Admiral Courbet had been defeated in Tonguin. The Crown Prince bade his father farewell preparatory to his visit to King Alfonso. - M. de Giers conferred with Prince Bismarck at Berlin. == man arrested in Pavis said that a secret society had decided to murder the French Ministers. Prince Alexander has signed an agreement regulating the position of Russian officers in Bulgaria.

Domestic .- Secretary Folger will issue a call for \$10,000,000 in bonds to-day, === Boilers exploded with fatal results in Williamsport, Penn., and Fontanet, Ind. === Railway disasters are reported from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama and Texas. === The National Convention of Stockmen adjourned. - The of the Iron and Steel Association reports that the trade is in a healthy condition Pittsburg manufacturers, however, are depressed. There are further reports of loss of life and shipping on the lakes. — The Chicage, Milwaykee and St. Paul Railway Company will withdraw from the Iowa Trunk Line Association.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Arrangements have been

nearly completed for the change in the time standard to-morrow. === In the Fenardent libel case R. W. Gilder and Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell testified yesterday, = Gerald Massey lectured on " Man in Search of his Soul." = The trial of William Porter was begun. = Testimony in regard to the Standard Oil Company was taken by a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature. - William P. Kirk was declared elected Alderman by two votes. Judge Cowing imprisoned liquor-dealers accused of violating the Excise law, === Dr. J. Marion Sims was buried. - The body of Robert Fellows was found. \_\_\_\_ Inspector Byrnes's detectives made a descent upon lottery dealers. Frank was beaten in his trot with H. B. Winship. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.22 cents. Stocks generally

were dull and higher in the early dealings, later they were weak and, with exceptions, closed with small declines. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with higher

32°; lowest, 23°; average, 265,0°. We publish elsewhere in this impression the

temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest

main points made by Mr. Gerald Massey in his lecture on " Man in search of his soul during 50,000 years," delivered last night in Chicker ing Hall, will be found entertaining even to those who only take a casual interest in such subjects. The necessary arrangements for changing

the city time from what it now is to the time of the 75th meridian are completed, and will go into effect to-morrow. It will be Sunday, and everybody will have ample leisure to become accustomed to the fact that henceforth we shall be four minutes slower than we are at present. It is, perhaps, proper to remark that as the change does not go into effect until noon, on Sunday it will afford no excuse for being late at church.

The young man who flourished a pistol around the Government Offices in Paris yesterday, expressing his desire to shoot M. Ferry, is plainly enough a lunatic. In the present temper of the Government, however, he will hardly be treated as an entirely irresponsible person. He is dangerous enough to be kept locked up. Crazy people cannot, of course, be punished in the strict meaning of the word; but when their insan ity leads to freaks of this kind it is unwise to treat them with too much leniency. Better err on the safe side. Then other weakminded persons, tottering on the borders of madness, will not be encouraged at least to let | and gained an increase to an average of \$2 14, go their self-restraint.

only was conspicuously illustrated in the trial of William Porter, begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When this man shot Walsh in Draper's rumshop, no one was there whose word was worth anything even under oath. It does not matter that the witnesses were friends of Walsh. He is dead, and thus is useless to friends and harmless to foes; but Porter lives, and is known to be a desperate man who always goes armed and takes vengeance on his enemies. At what a disadvantage the prosecution is placed, under these circumstances, it is easy to understand. It was apparent yesterday.

The report that the French forces have met with a defeat in Tonquin must be accepted with troops in Tonquin, said in his last dispatches that he should attack Santoy between the 15th and 20th of this month. Bad news travels fast; but unless the Admiral made his attack ahead of time, the report of a battle, successful or otherwise, could hardly reach Paris so soon. The arrest of a man on the Paris Bourse, on the charge of spreading "alarmist news," strengthens the impression that the alleged defeat is

The sessions of the National Academy of Sciences, which closed yesterday in New-Haven, have been of more than ordinary interest. The papers and the discussions cannot fail to attract attention throughout the entire scientific world. Perhaps the topic which excited the most popular interest was the report of what was accomplished by the solar-eclipse expedition to Caroline Island. Here Professor Holden and Dr. Hastings shone with noteworthy brilliancy. Professor Rowland followed closely in their footsteps with his series of photographs of the solar spectrum. Professor Brewer's paper on the subsidence of particles in liquids is of interest not only from a scientific but from a practical point of view-to agriculturists and winebottlers. The large share of the honors borne off by the youngest members of the Academy is noted with pleasure. The older Academicians must look to their laurels.

THE CITY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

The rules submitted by the State Civil Service Commission for the reform of the civil service of this city seem judicious, and citizens will watch with care Mayor Edson's action upon them. The responsibility for the sincerity of the movement will rest upon him. If any other arrangement were desirable, it would not be feasible. The appointment of examiners and the like must be vested in the central authority, and upon the character of these men the accomplishment of the reform depends. President Arthur could have defeated the will of Congress and the desire of the Republican party by naming as Civil Service Commissioners men who would simply have played at reform, who would have professed to be carrying it into effect while they were in reality allowing the old abuses to continue. Instead of this, he put men in charge of the work who believed in it, and intended to do it honestly. The result is that, so far as the methods of appointment to elerical positions are concerned, the Civil Service of the National Government is on a most satisfactory basis. Nothing now is needed but the slow and equitable operation of time. All vacancies will be filled by clerks selected by the new methods, and the result must be, as years pass, to raise the standard of the service.

Will Mayor Edson do the same thing? On will be juggle with the reform, and try to fool the public? The people are disposed to be ineredulous about Civil Service Reform under a Tammany Mayor. The City Government is Tammany's feeding-ground. Tammany Democrats care comparatively little how Presidential elections go, so long as they can hold the City Government; and State elections hardly interest them. The idea of competitive examinations applied to clerkships in the City Government seems almost ludicrous. What! A time coming when Alderman "Tommy" Mulligan and Assemblyman "Bill" Sweeny cannot go into a city bureau and say they must have "a man" put in there. Impossible! And yet what will Mayor Edson do? He cannot refuse to put the reform into operation. Public opinion is too much alive for that. If he proposes to dodge the issue, he will need to do it very skilfully in order not to have it seen that he is

One of the proposed rules provides that the reasons for all removals must be filed with the Boards of Examiners. Another that all appointments and removals of laborers must be reported to the examiners. This will shed the "keen, bright sunlight of publicity" on the business of hiring laborers for election purposes. But there ought to be something better than this-an annual, or biennial, publication of the tory of the Democrats in Virginia was the most entire list of persons employed by the City Gov. ernment. The United States Government publishes every two years two volumes giving the from members of the Cabinet down to the men who gauge whiskey in Kentucky or North Carolina, the men who stamp letters in the New-York Post-Office, or the women who scrub the Treasury floors in Washington. If any one of these persons is holding a sinecure position, or is unfit for his place, it is in the power of any citizen to move against him. But what does any citizen of New-York know of the city service below the chiefs of departments and bureaus? Let us have all the names, and the pay each man is getting. Mr. Burt says that some men are getting 50 per cent more pay than others for doing precisely the same work. A list would shed light on these points and many others. Let us have it.

DRIVING AWAY MANUFACTURERS. About 2,000 hands employed in the carpet establishment of E. S. Higgins are out of work because about 140 of them, the tapestry weavers, refuse to run their looms at wages about ten per cent less than they have been receiving for a year past. It appears from the statement of the manager that the wages paid have been the highest in the country in any similar establishment; that an increase of ten per cent was demanded and given in the spring of 1851, and another of the same amount soon after, and a further increase of 10 per cent in March, 1882, which the manufacturers find they can no longer pay because of the competition of other establishments where the rates paid are lower. But the weavers refuse to work at the wages which they demanded and obtained as an advance in 1881, because they have since enjoyed still higher wages. This concern pays \$135,000 per month to 2,000 persons; an average of \$2 60 each per day, and, according to the manager's statement, they worked for about \$1 95 per day in 1880, when business was generally prosperous; demanded and again to an average of \$2 36 per day in 1881, when industry began to be depressed, The difficulty of convicting a man of crime and obtained a further increase to \$2 60 this committed in the presence of lawless people year, when business was still worse, but now refuse to work at about \$2 34 per day.

Cannot workingmen see that it is by just such steps as this that they make employers afraid to grant any advance in wages, even when business is best ? If the workingmen show no judgment nor sense of right, but insist upon retaining every advance granted, whether the business is good or bad, the employers may just as well refuse at the outset to grant any wages which they are not sure they can pay in bad times as well as good. Especially if workingmen demand an advance, as these did last spring, at a time when business is unusually depressed, and, after employers have assented hoping for better | The situation is exactly what it was when Gentimes, refuse to go back to the old rates when | eral Weaver visited the South, a candidate on a a still worse condition of business makes it ticket for which the North has no sympathy necessary, is it not a lesson to employers never, whatever, and was forced to admit that a citiallowance. It seems to have been made known to concede any advance that they can possibly zen could not support the Greenback ticket in first in the Paris Bourse, and likely enough it avoid? Mr. Higgins appears to have been un- that region without risking his life. The purwas for speculative purposes. The report usually ready to meet the wishes of his work-

strike the instant he is obliged to ask any consideration of his necessities from his employes.

"A BULL ON THE PEOPLE." It was that dark day when mobs stopped the commerce of a continent on twenty thousand miles of railway. Half a million of workmen spent a week in forced or voluntary idleness; merchants waited for goods and cities for food; the United States, by courtesy of a foreign Power, sent its heaviest mails through Canada; ten cities heard volleys of sharp shot, and Pittsburg saw the mob and its torches destroy \$8,000,000 worth of property. There was panie on the Exchange; men who rarely show the white feather were selling wildly, and the graybacks of speculation were in their glory. While the storm raged, a man of nerve and coolness was buying stocks by the million. "What are you a bull for ?" asked a friend in amazement. "I am a bull on the American "people," answered the buyer. "They must "have law and order, transportation and trade, "and you may trust them to see what they need "and to get it too." It is said that he cleared some millions by his pluck and sense. New-York Central sold at 8912, Lake Shore at 4612, Michigan Central at 4012, Lackawanna at 3814, St. Paul at 20, Northwest at 19, and Western Union at 60. The man who bought could not have sold at any lower price, for prices have never been as low at any time since that gloomy day; within a month he could have realized all the way from \$11 to \$24 on every share then bought, and had he held 1,000 shares each of the stocks above named, then costing \$313,750, within four years he would have realized a clear profit of \$644,250.

It pays to have faith in the country and faith in the American people. It pays not only in making investments, but in all business and political calculations. There are times when securities are not good to buy, just as there are times when wheat or cotton or iron is not good to buy, but in the long run he who acts on the belief that the country is going to prosper will find it a good belief to have. Especially when things look gloomy, when the good sense or the conscience of the people seems dead, and when some form of popular folly or madness threat ens destruction, he who has in him an unfaltering and abiding faith is sure to be called "lucky" before long. What lucky men those were, to be sure, who bought Government six per cents at 83 in 1861, or Government fives at 75 when war was raging; what lucky men those who bought greenbacks at 35 cents on the dollar in 1864; what lucky men those who took four per cents at 99 only about four years ago. Or is it something better than any luck to have faith in the United States?

It is the same in polities. The man who thinks that the average American citizen is going to ranke a fool of himself, or to prove a knave, will sit down in the ashes of his hopes and lament his own folly. Five things the American people have done, any one of which ought to cure any man of the expectation that the Nation will prove unworthy of its freedom. They have sustained the cause of loyalty and justice through a tremendous civil war. They have sustained the same cause through all the trials and difficulties of reconstruction, which wise foreigners thought a harder task than the suppression of rebellion. They have refused to pay the bonds in depreciated paper, and have made the Nation's notes as good as gold. They have settled in peace and with honor a contested Presidential election. They have beaten the Democratic party five times in succession, though it started with a certainty of success each time. It is safe to say that a people capable of such things will find a way to protect their honor and defend their interests, whenever either may be assailed. The party that trasts to the ignorance or wickedness of the people, and the speculators who recken that the country is going to the dogs, have both been panished often enough to know better.

DEFEATED VICTORS.

It has been shrewdly remarked that the viche elections this year. The bare fact that a victory was won, and in a State which has not name of every person it employs, with his pay, been generally expected to cast its electoral votes for a Republican candidate next year, would not of itself have been seriously harmful to the Democrats. But the way in which the victory was won, and the spirit in which it was hailed, take us far back toward the days of White Leagues and Rifle Clubs, Ku Klux Klaus and wholesale massacres for political ends. That this is not a partisan view of the matter, but one which is taken by citizens of both parties at the North, may be seen in the comments of The Chicago Times, the most inflaential Democratic journal west of Ohio, which remarked:

The Democrats went to the polls with shotguns and the Virginia election. . . . The victory for the Demo-erats was a victory won on the color line, and not on any naginary boundary between "Funders" and " Readjust rs." The demonstrations of hilarious for which come in press from all parts of the Democratic section ar lebrations of a victory won on that line and are marked no perception of any other. Readjusterism, tariff, very political question upon which there has been any e of party division, disappear in a sudden gus of race feeling. . . . They can count with certaint open coming to the Obio Elver with 140 votes for an andidate they may present. But they will need 201 akers embodying only a sectional prejudice against th Athlopian in politics can cross the geo f that prejudice with good hopes of winning popular aver on the Northern side of it.

The Chicago Times is auxious, as these extracts show, lest the sweeping victory in Virginia, won by a resort to terrorism or violence, and by an appeal to race prejudice, should seriously damage the Democratic party at the North. Its warning is not lacking in wisdom, but it comes too late. The thing is done. Virginia has been swept by "a gush of race feeling," which took the form of bloodshed in at least one conspicuous instance. The colored veters, in large number, thereupon abandoned in the problems of European diplemacy. he struggle, and overwhelming Democratic majorities are recorded in localities where the large colored vote that had been registered was not cast at all. Unhappily, the meaning of this most melancholy spectacle cannot be misunder

Northern people have a feeling about this slightest had General Mahone been beaten in any legitimate way. If Virginia, voting freely, chooses the Democratic ticket, very well. The North has no fault to find. But a vote that is not free-a vote in which any opposition to Bourbonism is crushed by force and terror, in order that the South may be held solid in the coming Presidential election-that arouses feeling in Northern States, and justly. Even if General Mahone and his supporters had been in every way unworthy of support or success, still they were entitled to a free and fair vote.

justers or Republicans-that is the thing that the North justly resents. Control of elections in that fashion cannot be tolerated in a free country.

JUSTIFYING MURDER.

The Grand Jury of Genesee County has returned an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree against Rowell, who deliberately murdered Johnson L. Lynch in Batavia a few weeks ago. This indictment was evidently found under the influence of that misguided sympathy which always shows itself, to a greater or less extent, with any man who undertakes to avenge personal dishonor. The surprising statement is made that there was a strong disposition on the part of the Grand Jury to declare the homicide justifiable and refuse any indictment, but that, on learning that the case would have to be taken before another Grand Jury, the jurors found the indictment for manslaughter. Juries have often failed to convict in such cases, and they have been sustained by at least the more reckless sentiment of the community, but it is unusual, and disgraceful, to have a jury of good citizens in a law-abiding community refusing an indictment which it was their plain duty to find. The indictment found was an absurdity. Killing is manslaughter in the first degree, "when committed without a design to effect death," either by a person committing or attempting a misdemeanor affecting the person or property either of the person killed or of another; or in the heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual man ner, or by means of a dangerous weapon. This case, where a man chased another through his house, firing four or five shots at him with a revolver, is far outside of these limitations. The penalty of manslaughter in the first degree is imprisonment for not less than five or more than twenty years.

Why will murderers never be logical? Rowell knew that he had no more right to kill Lynch than any other man, great as the provocation was. The killing was not done in a gust of passion. He lay in wait for Lynch, and murdered him with full consciousness of the nature of the act. Now, having had the satisfaction. as he doubtless considered it, of killing the miscreant, why does not Rowell offer himself up to be hanged, like a man? He is intelligent and knows that the laws must be enforced for the protection of society. He knows that no life would be safe if men are to be allowed to judge what degree of provocation justifies them in shooting others. He knows that he has forfeited his life. Why not pay the forfeit honestly? But if the jury that tries him is anything like the jury that indicted him, he will be acquitted even of manslaughter in the first degree, upon which his friends will rejoice and Mr. Rowell will doubtless be reconciled to his family. "Won't you kiss me, Jennie T' was his tearful question to his wife as he went to jail. Her lips were still warm with Lynch's kisses, and she refused. There seems to be a good deal of slobber in our modern civilization.

THE DANGER OF UNDER-CONFIDENCE. The Republicans of New-York made a vigorus canvass, this fall, and the consequence was that they achieved a victory of no mean proper To elect a Republican Senate, a Republican Assembly and the head of the Republican State ticket would have been, if not glory enough, certainly a generous meed of glery for any year. But to secure such substantial fruits of victory in a contest directly following the one in which the Democrats were successful by the enormous anajority of 194,000 was peculiarly gratifying. Nevertheless, although we did so well, we ought to have done better. We ought to have elected the entire State ticket. And if the canvass could have been prolonged ten days we doubtless would have done so, since it was evident during the last few days before election that there was a general waking up all along the line to the belief that we could win if we chose.

As it was, under-confidence cost us four State offices. The Oydensburg Journal, recognizing this fact, says: "If there was an election again " next Tuesday the Republicans could carry the "State by almost any majority they wished. The difficulty in the late canvass was to make them believe that the 194,000 majority could be overcome," We do not bring up this subject in order to shed tears over spilled milk. That is always a vain exercise. But it will be well to bear the experience of this year in mind when we enter the Presidential fight next year, Neither under-confidence nor over-confidence must flose the State to Republicans in 1884. And if defeat from these two sources is effectnally guarded against there will be nothing to fear. At least the Democracy cannot vanquish

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French military system has been completely reorganized since the war with Germany. Compulsory service has been introduced and provision has been made for army reserves and armaments on a grand scale. Every ableadied Frenchman has been rendered liable to wenty years of military service, five years with the colors, four with the reserve, and eleven with the territorial army and reserve. The country has been converted into a vast barrack. the army budgets have been the largest ever voted by a National Legislature in that of peace, and there has been a systematic effort to arm he Republic with the heaviest battalions of reteran soldiers and the most complete equip ment of machinery of war possessed by any European Nation. It is eleven years since the cheme of reorganization was brought forward, and the efficiency of the new system has never been adequately tested. The staff did not apear to good advantage in the Tunisian camaign, and military critics formed an unfavorale estimate of the discipline and morale of the army. The circumstances, however, did not warrant a critical examination of the merits and the defects of the new system. The actual military power of the Republic under the scheme of reorganization is indeed an unknown factor Captain Norman, who has won a reputation in

England as a painstaking statistician, if not as an astate military critic, contributes to The Nineteenth Century an exhaustive article on the French army of to-day. From official records he has succeeded in making up a series of tables showing the military districts, distribution and matter, though they would have had not the available force of trained, partly-trained and untrained men liable to service. He shows that according to the law of 1872 the Government after eleven years ought to have an army of 3,000,000 trained men at its command in a sapreme emergency, but that it really has only 837,000 trained soldiers and 703,000 halftrained men; about 1,500,000 un trained men being formally registered and called soldiers, although they have never seen a day of actual service. Captain Norman also demonstrates that under the new system discipline has steadily declined, and that, with the exception of the artillery, the army is in a worse condition than it in 1870, the officers especially being deficient in numbers, tactical skill and practical experience. He closes his article with the prediction that if a great war shall overtake France, nothing can avert a disaster more crushing than pose to make the South solid, no matter what | that of 1870. These strictures upon the French

man staff, and consequently are not to be lin- | protracted vacation until an inhabitable room le plicitly accepted as infallible criticism. The English experts, however, have acquired the habit of laying bare the weak points of their own military system, and can be depended upon to tell the truth about the French army.

COSMIC DUST. Professor Nordenskjöld appears to have found in the middle of Greenland nothing but ice, worms and cosmic dust. The ice was to have been expected. The worms were somewhat of a surprise, no doubt. But the cosmic dust is, in the language of the immortal Swiveller, "an unmitigated staggerer." This mysterious matter was found, so we are told, in combination with common mundane dust, and the Professor, who will have his joke, named the compound kryokonite. He supposes that the common dust blew over the ice from some part of the earth where dust is possible; but the cosmical dust is said to be "metallic," and presumably is easily distinguishable from the matter with which it is mixed.

A quantity of it has been brought back for analysis by the Professor, but while awaiting the verdict of Science upon its nature the world would like to have Professor Nordenskjöld's theory as to how it got to Greenland. Cosmical dust we suppose means dust of the universe; dust derived from all the other planets in our system, and perchance from stray comets and asteroids and things. It is somewhat unfortunate that Science should not yet have fully made up its mind as to the nature of the vehicle which fills the inter-planetary spaces, because, in the absence of anything more precise than a " working hypothesis," it may be difficult to make it at all clear how the cosmical dust got here. Also, it is to be regretted that Science has not as yet formulated any definite teachings as to the constituent elements of any of the other planets in the cosmos. Spectrum analysis has rendered many speculations on this subject possible, but inasmuch as the spectrum proves the existence of much which it cannot reveal perceptibly, it cannot be said that is has brought us much nearer a solution of the problems to which it is applied. And because our knowledge of the external universe is thus far so very fragmentary and indeterminate, it is difficult to se how it can be possible for Science to clear up the questions now addressed to it.

Before we can say whether what Professor Nordenksjöld has found in the interior of Greenland really is "cosmic dust," it is necessary to know what "cosmic dust" is. Of course it is not enough to demonstrate that this dust is unlike any found before upon this earth. The obvious answer to such an assertion would be that the whole surface of this earth has not been explored, and, notably, that the interior of Greenland has never before been examined. Should it be found that the alleged "cosmic dust" corresponds in its structure to the matter of meteorites, the presumption that it came from inter-planetary space would be strengthened, but no demonstration would be made. The difficulty is that Science has no precedents to guide it in an inquiry of this kind, and however hard it may be to believe that Greenland's icy mountains are the receptacles of common dust, the fact that common dust forms at least part of Professor Nordenskjöld's "kryokonite" proves that it can make its way over those fields of snow and ice.

The impression is gaining ground that if Charles Reade could see the Manning machine as the election left it, he would write a novel bearing the title Rather Too Late To Mend.

Henry Joseph Pocock, an aged fisherman, living with his wife in destitute circumstances in Kent, makes a unique appeal to the English public for assistance. He states that his two sons, Francis and Edward Pocock, lost their lives in crossing the Dark Continent with Stanley; that one of his brothers perished with Sir John Franklin's expedition; that his two remaining brothers rendered faithful service in the Royal Navy: that he now has three sons and three grandsons employed in the service of the Government, and that additional grandsons are following in the same direction; and, finally, that his wife has also had two brothers in the Navy. Inasmuch as his own and his wife's relatives have been so closely connected with the cause of geographical discovery and various branches of the public service, he considers himself entitled to generous gid in his own extremity, when he no longer has strength to earn his living. This appeal for public charity would be indicrous, if it were not for the unaffected simplicity of his ment will do something for the aged o even if public sympathy prove lukewarm.

It is safe to say that the talk about an extra ses on of the State Senate is all moonshine, Mr. Cleveland's "my-personal-comfort-and-satisfaction" letter to John Kelly was a big enough blunder, but a call for an extra session would be a still bigger one. The man who lost his cane in the crater of Vesuvius and jumped in to rescue it dida't know enough to let bad enough alone. Mr. Cleveland

A question of the eligibility of two of the memers-elect of the next Legislature has been raised. One of them, Mr. Thacher, was chosen Senator in the Albany district, the other, Mr. Clinton, was chosen Assemblyman in one of the Eric districts. Mr. Thatcher is a member of the Board of Health of Albany; Mr. Clinton is a member of the Park Commission of Buffalo, Section 8 article 3 of the State Constitution, as amended in 1874, provides that " no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election is, or within one hundred days previous therete has been, a mem ber of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government." Are or are not these gentlemen city officials, within the meaning of this constitutional restriction? It is claimed on behalf of Mr. Thacker that members of the Board of Health are not agents or officers of the city, but public or State officials. And so, too, it is claimed, on behalf of Mr. Clinton, that since the office of Park Commissioner is not provided for by the charter of Buffalo, but by a special act, and is not filled by the people, it is "more of a trust than an office" and, like a Health Commissionership, is not an officer at all within the meaning of the Constitution. In 1876 the seat in the State Senate of James W. Gerard, of this city, was contested on the ground that being a member of the School Board of New-York he was a city officer within the meaning of the Constitution. The seat in the Assembly of Mr. Draper, the present member of the Republican State Committee from the Albany district, was contested a few years ago on the same ground. But neither Mr. Gerard nor Mr. Draper was disturbed, the Senate holding in the one case and the Assembly in the other that a school officer was not a city officer within the meaning of the Constitution. It would obvously be well if a judicial interpretation could be had of the precise meaning of tio words "an officer under any city government," as used in the Constitution.

A suggestion to Governor Cleveland: One Mr Charles E. Tilten has presented to his native town in New-Hampshire a duplicate in Concord granite of the famous Arch of Titus at Rome. If you would like to do as well by your own Buffalo, Governor, why not have yourself portrayed for her benefit as pensively surveying the ruins of the Manning machine? Such a future would enable the Buffalonians who stood before it to form a tolerably accurate idea of the appearance Caius Marius presented as he sat gazing upon the ruins of Carthage.

There is a school-house at Middletown, Staten Island, where the air is so impure, owing to overcrowding, defective drainage and other causes, that the scholars are constantly compelled to leave the room on account of dizziness and headache. The health officer is reported to have stated that if a match were lighted in the main room during school hours the flame would not flicker, owing to the inadequate supply of oxygen and the presence of a deadly amount of carbonic acid gas. The school trustees have deferred action upon the official report that has been made to them. The parents of gained some credence probably from the fact hat Admiral Courbet, commanding the French hat Admiral Courbet hat Courbet h

provided for their use.

Professor Lankester is one of the most outspoken as well as progressive scientists in England. He considers it discreditable that the Government. which practically controlled the administration of Egypt during the recent choleraic outbreak, should not have taken steps to secure a scientific investigation of the disease. France and Germany could be depended upon to send independent commission is, headed by eminent biologists and investigators, to ascertain whether there was a characteristic organism which produced the pestilence, but English officials could not be induced to take any interest in the cholera germ. Pursuing these reflections, in a contribution to The Pall Mall Gazette, Professor Lankester confesses that even if the Government had chosen to dispatch a scientific commission, there were no trained investigators in England who could have done the work, and half a dozen medical students would probably have been assigned to the duty. He inveighs against the

ignorance and neglect of these subjects in his own country, where there are no public laboratories where the natural history of disease is constantly and systematically studied. It is undoubtedly true that England affords meagre opportunities for the study of vegetable physiology, animal pathology and the causes of disease. There are few medical schools, and the science is neglected at the universities. Whenever an investigator ventures to make independent researches analogous to those conducted at the laboratories of the French, German and Austrian universities, he excites the anger of an unreasonable mob of anti-vivisectionists.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Millais will paint a portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore.

A monument is being crected at Smolensk to the memory of Glinka, the Russian composer. Robert Browning has left Venice to visit Athens and thus realize a dream of his youth. His son sticks to his sculptor's studio in Paris.

Mrs. Howard, widow of General B. C. Howard, of the famous Howard family of Maryland, is still enjoying health and strength at the age of eighty-three years.

The late Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore, left a fortune of more than \$3,000,000 to be divided among relatives and friends, with the exception of \$15,000 to the Baltimore Home for the Friendless and \$1,000 to the American Unitarian Society.

The Rev. Dr. Lambert has resigned the rectorship of St. John's (P. E.) Church, Boston, after twenty-eight years of service there. He is more than seventy-five years old, and is related to both Senator Hale and Secretary Chandler.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the dramatist, is said to receive \$40,000 a year from his copyrights. He once, years ago, applied for a position as captain in a cavalry regiment, but, fortunately for himself and the world, was not able to pass the required exami-

Alexander Jonin, the Russian diplomat, is a slight, insignificant-looking man, though with a finely developed head. He has long been a martyr to the tortures of the douloureux and anging pectoris, and is only able to attend to business because of an indomitable will power.

Ex-Senator McDonald's home in Indianapelis is a plain two-story frame house, with a small lawn in front, shaded by a single large forest-tree. It is near the business centre of the city, and is sur-rounded by a group of half-a-dozen churches. Mr. McDonald is very fond of driving out with a team. General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, was chris-

tened and received into the Methodist Church by Bishop Pierce. His brother, Gabriel Toombs, who has for many years been an active church member, stood by his side during the impressive ceremony, and the church was crowded with an interested congregation. Mr. George W. Cable, who has been in the city

aperintending the publication of new editions of his "Old Creole Days" and "The Grandissimes," will ead a lecture before the Nineteenth Century Club on December 6 on " The Ideal Life and Art of the Fictionist." Next week he will go to Springfield Mass., to give a reading from his works on the 21st inst. He will also read in Boston on November 26 and 28 and December 4, giving in the last reading some extracts from advance sheets of "Dr. Sevier," his new stery now appearing in *The Centary* 

An old scholar gives, in The St. Stephen's Review, this description of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as a Sunday-school teacher: "Mr. Chamberlain was a teacher in the 'Church of the Messiah' Sundayschools for about two years. He taught the adult class in the Sunday-schools, and conducted a history letter and the pathos of his lot. It is to be hoped clas on Tuesday evenings. He was at times very that the sons and grandsons employed by the eccentric, particularly so after the death of his first wife and often came to the solo sirst wife, and often came to the schools on Sunday with the buttons off his coat, frayed shirt cuffs, and an old hat. He took the adult class through Paley's Theology. The lessons were always very amusing, and he constantly told humorous stories. On one occasion a scholar was reading about the battle of Bunker's Hill. The reader dropped the 'h' in the word 'hill,' and yronounced the word 'ill,' Mr. Chamberlain convuised the class with laughter by putting his glass to his eye, and saying, 'Poor old Bunker! What is the matter with him?'"

Washington, Nov. 16 .- Secretary Chandler returned from Warner, N. H., last night and was on duty at the Navy Department to-day.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16 .- General Grant, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Bart W. Spencer, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, arrived here by special train from the West this evening, and took rooms at the Genesee House. They will start for the East  $t\epsilon$ -morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are 1,971,365 bee-hives in France, rom which have been taken, this autumn, 19,897,284 sunds of honey and 5.691,598 pounds of wax, the total alue of the product amounting to about \$4,600,000. Engineers at Mayeace have found the remains

of the bridge that Charlemagne built over the Rhine near the close of the eighth century and have already rechicen feet long, on which it rested. The timber is so The noble army of dudes on dress parade in

front of Trinity Church, Mobile, last Sunday mernin was ignotoinfously put to flight by a sudden and awful ofse which seemed to portend nothing less appalling sexton subsequently disered that the great bell had slipped from its supports in the tower and crashed through three floors into the base-ment, where it hay mouth up and upen and uniqueed except that it had no tengue left to tell of its nasfor-

The several tribes of Mic-Mac Indians in the Maritime Provinces number about 4,000 individuals. The Rev. Mr. Rand, who has lived among them as a misslonary for forty years, reports that their condition has ment of Indians one or more of them are invariably able Island and Restigouche, and the Indians are freely admittest to the white schools. The men fish and make tabs and baskets and the women earn a living at making quists. No women in the world, says Mr Irand, can excel them in artistic skill within the range of their own handlwork. Mr. Rand has finished the manuscript of three large volumes of a Mic-Mac dictionary upon which ree large volumes of a Mic Mac do

Mr. Moses, the widower of the late lamented fut girl, has not found Baltimore to be the promised lan! which he had proudly hoped to find it, and has returned to this city again in deep depression. Various circumstances combined to make his brief visit unpleasant. In the first place he was very anxious to have an interview with Dr. Hill, to whom he is reported to have sold his with Dr. Hill, to whom he is reported to have sold his wife's body, and to withdraw from a bargain of which he has repeated; while on the other hand he was afraid to face that gentleman for reasons best known to himself. He was also destrous to have his wife's grave opened in order to make sure that the body was still reposing there, but the authorities refused his request. In spife of these drawbacks, he might have prolonged his stay if the report had not got about that he had become enamored of the armiess girl at the Dime Museum and intended to clope with her, coupled with the dreadful announcement that her father who possesses two arms of the best quality, was looking for him. That was too much for the grief-stricken widower and he fled.

A chaste and novel form of amusement was

A chaste and novel form of amusement was provided in Washington on Monday evening when two colored boys were entered in an eating match against a boy and a dog. The stakes were five dollars and the enditions were that each team was to eat as many loaves of bread as possible, topping off with two apple ples seasoned with red pepper and then to run aroun square; the sum of their achievements deciding the conbread and the other four, and each put himself outside of his pie in good time. The dog, whose name is Bulger, consumed four loaves of bread in excellent time and